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lists of titles. It is somewhat amusing to read the dithyrambic welcome extended by Miss Jane E. Harrison to a new American Homeric *χορὸζονσα*, in view of the brief but effective manner in which Professor John A. Scott, of Northwestern, has already in this *Journal* (XII, 145 f., 478 f.) pricked that particular iridescent bubble. And the present writer may be pardoned for the satisfaction with which he notes the approval by Mr. W. Warde Fowler of his own criticism of Miss Harrison's notions concerning the execution of a Vestal as a form of ritual marriage. In Mr. Fowler's article the concluding quotation mark should be moved from p. 85, l. 3, to the end of l. 5.

The purpose of this note is to call the attention of the many more or less isolated readers of this *Journal* to the great value to them of this annual publication of the (English) Classical Association. With the present volume the editorship of the *Year's Work* passes into the hands of Mr. Stephen Gaselee, fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

E. T. M.

*Syria as a Roman Province.* With a map and plate of coins.

By E. S. BOUCHIER. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1916. Pp. 304. 6s. or \$2.00.

This is the third book Mr. Bouchier has written on Roman provinces. In the other two, those on Spain and Africa, the account was very brief, so much so that they merely aroused the reader's interest without entirely satisfying it. In this book, *Syria as a Roman Province*, that defect has been remedied, for there is much more information and a wider range of subjects. Within the limits of three hundred pages the author finds space to describe the geography and native peoples of Syria and Phoenicia, the important towns together with an account of the life and manners of the people, their trade, literature, religion, architecture, and art. There is a brief sketch of the political history of the province from Seleucid times down through the Byzantine period, with emphasis on the Syrian dynasty at Rome; but the bulk of the book is concerned with the life of the people and the antiquities to be found in Syria. The parts of especial interest are those describing Antioch and Berytus; the trade and emigration of Syrian merchants.

The general impression left by the book is that Syria had an independent character in art, literature, and religion which was retained throughout her history. Roman influence in Syria was very slight, but on the other hand Rome and the West were influenced very strongly by Syria in literature, trade, and religion. Syria, through its famous law school at Berytus, gave Rome her greatest jurists.

The author has drawn his information from coins, inscriptions, archaeological discoveries, as well as literary accounts, both Christian and non-Christian. References to some of these sources are found in the footnotes, but even more would be welcome. A brief bibliography is appended. Here

several works one would expect to find are lacking. No mention is made of Mommsen's *Provinces* or Domaszewski's *Geschichte der röm. Kaiser*. Bouché-Leclercq, *Histoire des Seleucides*, Rostowzew, *Studien zur Geschichte der röm. Kolonates*, and the article in *AJA*, XVI, 11 ff., by Buckler and Robinson on "Greek Inscriptions from Sardis" would have furnished good sources for a better treatment of the system of landholding than is given.

The book has a surprisingly large amount of material, is written in a pleasing style, and will be read by classical students with both pleasure and profit.

J. F. FERGUSON

BRYN MAWR

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*The Place-Names of England and Wales.* By JAMES B. JOHNSTON, M.A. London: John Murray, 1915. Pp. 532. Octavo.

This work, a dictionary of English and Welsh place-names, giving to each the oldest known spellings and the probable derivation, is by the author of *The Place-Names of Scotland* (2d ed., 1903). It contains the names of all towns and villages mentioned in the *Postal Guide* (following its standard orthography), as also those of all mountains, rivers, and islands—in all some six thousand names.

The author, amid the duties of a provincial Scotch curacy, has labored twenty years on this work. He has had access to the libraries of Edinburgh and Glasgow for original sources—Old English charters and chronicles, the Domesday Book, and especially the recent issues of the *Close and Patent Rolls*, practically untouched heretofore. He gives (p. 528) a short bibliography of recent works used in the compilation, especially the work on the place-names of various English counties. The book, however, is hampered by the lack of a tabulated bibliography of original sources, which one must seek in W. G. Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, 1897. Thus the work of Glidas of the sixth century, which speaks of twenty-eight cities of the Britons, is not mentioned, while that of Nennius, *Historia Britorum*, ca. 810 A.D., purporting to be a list of these cities, is mentioned often by the author, but the title is nowhere given. The author found the great English *Gazeteers* (e.g., *Cassell's* and *Brabner's*, each in 6 vols.) of little use, as also the two articles in the last edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "Place-Names of England," by A. Mawer, IX, 417-18; "Place-Names of Wales," by H. M. Vaughan, XXVIII, 260. The etymologies in the *Oxford Dictionary* have been largely used. A few names are not precisely located, a difficulty for scholars outside of England; e.g., Cotteswold Hills (p. 216), Gateshead (p. 272), Hawxley-on-Coquet (p. 295).

The work makes no pretensions to completeness, but is merely a beginning in a field in which no other conspectus has as yet appeared. The study of English place-names is still young. Apart from notes to *Anecdota Oxoniensia*, the first work of permanent value in this field is the *Place-Names of Cambs*, by W. W. Skeat, which appeared in 1901. The case with Wales is still worse; the